

(19)



Europäisches Patentamt
European Patent Office
Office européen des brevets



(11)

EP 0 731 062 A2

(12)

EUROPEAN PATENT APPLICATION

(43) Date of publication:
11.09.1996 Bulletin 1996/37

(51) Int Cl.⁶: C02F 3/10

(21) Application number: 96301442.8

(22) Date of filing: 04.03.1996

(84) Designated Contracting States:
AT BE CH DE DK ES FI FR GB GR IE IT LI NL PT
SE

(30) Priority: 09.03.1995 GB 9504784

(71) Applicant: Mass Transfer International Ltd.
Heversham, Cumbria LA7 7EB (GB)

(72) Inventor: Frank, Charles Roger
Heversham, Cumbria LA7 7EE (GB)

(74) Representative: Lamb, Martin John Carstairs
MARKS & CLERK,
57-60 Lincoln's Inn Fields
London WC2A 3LS (GB)

(54) Packing elements

(57) In order to provide a packing element 1 for use as a biofilm support in the biological processing of liquids, the packing element 1 has a hollow cylindrical body 2 having a plurality of helical blade members 3, 4 extending generally radially from the cylindrical body 2. A

plurality of such packing elements are placed in a vessel. When liquid and/or gas flows over them, they tend to rotate causing local turbulence with resulting improvement in diffusion of gas and/or substrate to and from the biofilm, giving enhanced rates of liquid processing.

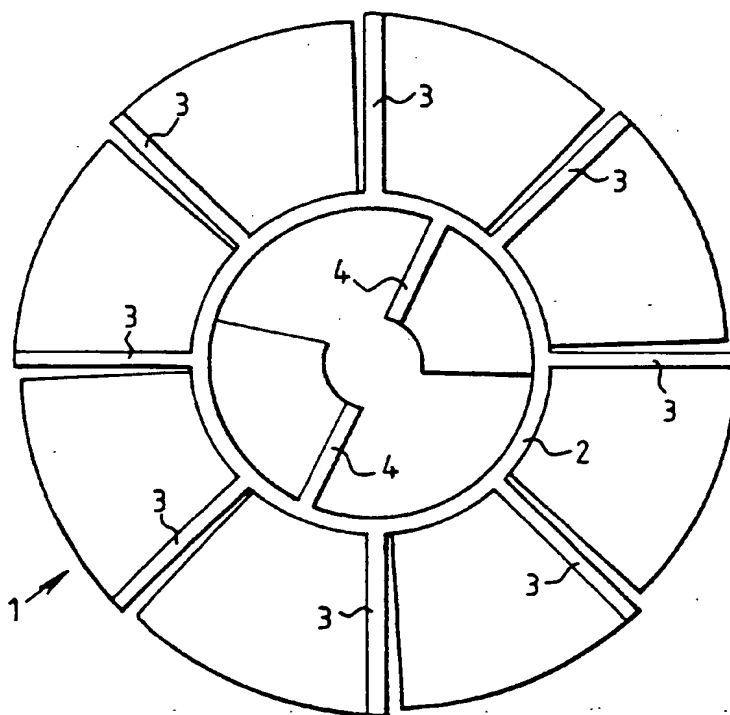


FIG. 1

EP 0 731 062 A2

Description

The present invention relates to packing elements for use in a method of biological processing of water or other liquids.

In the biological processing of water or other liquids, bacterial or other microbial cultures are used to convert substrates such as pollutants or organic matter suspended or dissolved in the liquid. Typical applications include the removal of carbonaceous, nitrogenous and phosphatic compounds from waste water and biosynthetic processes. The cultures are commonly in the form of a thin film (a biofilm) supported on a biofilm support. The biofilm support may comprise a plurality (sometimes thousands or millions) of small packing elements, normally identical.

The packing elements are normally shaped to give a large surface area to volume ratio, to give good liquid flow, and may comprise a cylindrical body of circular cross section having a plurality of blade members extending therefrom, as shown in WO 85/05287.

A number of problems are encountered with such elements. They can pack together so that the flow spaces (voidage) between them are too small for good liquid flow, substrate distribution and bacterial growth, i.e. they can occlude one another. They can clog up with biofilm in biological processes if the biofilm becomes too thick. It is difficult to design a packing element which is easy to manufacture but which gives good local contact between the biofilm and the liquid.

The present invention sets out to provide a packing element which solves the above-mentioned problems.

According to the invention, there is provided a packing element for use in a method of biological processing of a liquid, comprising a hollow cylindrical body having a plurality of helical blade members extending generally radially from the cylindrical body.

The packing elements are preferably small. That is, a plurality (may be thousands to millions) of preferably generally identical packing elements may be used in a biological reactor vessel to provide a sufficiently large surface for biofilm.

Preferably, the overall diameter (ie the distance from the axis of the body to the outermost part of the blades) is more than 10mm and less than 150mm, more preferably it is in the range 20 to 50mm. The actual size of the packing elements used depends upon the intended use.

To be suitable for use in a method of biological processing of liquids, the elements preferably have good compatibility with biofilm to be used.

The treatment methods for which the packing element may be used include aerobic or anaerobic methods, for example removal of organic substances (for example in waste water treatment), removal of ammonia by oxidation to nitrite and/or nitrate through nitrification processes, removal of nitrogen by reduction of nitrite and nitrate through denitrification processes, aerobic/

anaerobic phosphorous removal processes and other biotechnical conversions of substrates, for example in biosynthesis methods for manufacturing chemicals (particularly, fine chemicals and pharmaceuticals) by the use of microorganisms.

The packing elements may be made of a variety of materials, including metal such as stainless steel or ceramic but are preferably made of polymeric material, for example polypropylene.

The blade members are helical, that is, they lie generally on a helix coaxial with the cylindrical body. They can be curved, to follow the helix, or they may be straight, lying generally at a non-right angle to the axis of the hollow cylindrical body.

The blade members preferably extend axially from the top of the cylindrical body to the bottom, but could be shorter.

The pitch of the helix may be about one turn in from three to five diameters. The blades preferably extend a radial distance more than 0.25 and less than 1.5 times, preferably about 0.5 times the diameter of the cylindrical body. This cylindrical body may be of size 5-75mm in diameter.

The spacing of the outwardly extending blade members is preferably arranged to give spaces of sufficient size to prevent clogging of the spaces by biofilm. Typically, for a packing element of diameter 20-100mm, there will be more than 4 and less than 12 blade members, preferably from 6 to 8.

The blade members have circumferentially extending edges. If these are sharp, the packing element will give particularly good turbulent flow at the edges, as set out below.

Preferably, there are blade members extending generally axially outwardly from the cylindrical body. They may additionally or alternatively extend inwards. Outwardly extending blade members help to prevent dense packing of the packing elements to form masses of poor porosity, as the blades of adjacent packing elements tend to prevent nesting and cannot lock, being helical.

The outwardly extending blade members also serve to protect biofilm formed on the outside of the cylindrical body and on the bases of the blade members.

The packing element is preferably of height to diameter ratio more than 1:1 and less than 1:4, preferably in the range 1:1.5 to 1:2.5, most preferably about 1:2.

The density of the packing element material will preferably be in the range 0.9-1.6 Kg/dm³.

The material from which the elements are made will be of a thickness determined by the material used. In the case of polymeric material, the thickness will be about 0.25-2 mm.

The packing elements are preferably produced by extrusion of material through a die having helically extending channels for defining the blade members or having a rotatable die whose rate of rotation is matched to the rate of extrusion, to form blade members of suitable

size.

The tube thus extruded is then cut into sections.

The elements are open-ended, to give good flow through the body. The packing element configuration can give a high surface area to volume ratio (particularly in the range 200-600 m²/m³), thereby reducing the bio-reactor volume required.

The configuration described above gives a high voidage (i.e. proportion of void space) in the elements. This facilitates a completely mixed environment within a liquid, with a low potential for biofilm occlusion and with minimal flow resistance.

The packing elements are preferably used in a method of liquid treatment comprising the steps of placing a plurality of the packing elements in a vessel, flowing liquid through the reactor, and allowing biofilm to grow on the packing elements.

The liquid may be flowed intermittently or continuously through the reactor. It may be flow from the top or from the bottom or from side to side. Aerobic treatment processes will necessitate flow of air or oxygen over the packing elements, for example by bubbling of air or oxygen up through the reactor or by natural draught over the packing elements.

The flow of liquid and/or gas over the blade members tends to cause the packing elements to rotate about their axes.

This has the following unexpected highly beneficial effects.

Very high local turbulence flow can be generated. The rotational movement tends to break up stagnant boundary layers and enhances transport of gas or substrate to and from the biofilm. A high rate of substrate diffusion at the liquid/biofilm interface and improved reaction rates can be achieved.

The rotational movement can additionally result in the erosion (shearing off, for example) of excessive biofilm growth, thus preventing blocking of the biofilm on the packing elements.

The effects are particularly enhanced if the packing elements float or are made of matter of such density that they are relatively easily entrained by fluid flow or formed into a fluidised bed by the flow of liquid and/or gas.

As noted above, sharp blade tips can create particularly high turbulence due to vortices spilling off their ends.

The present invention will be further described by way of example only with reference to the accompanying drawings in which:

Figure 1 is a plan view of packing element according to the present invention, and

Figure 2 is a side view of a packing element according to the present invention.

The packing element shown in the figures is shown

to scale.

The packing element, indicated generally at 1, comprises a cylindrical body 2 defined by a short length parallel sided cylinder, there being blade members 3, 4 projecting radially therefrom. Some of the blade members 3 project radially outwardly from the cylindrical body 2, whereas others 4 project radially inwardly. As can be seen from Figure 2, the blades 3 are helical, each blade 3, 4 lying on a helix which is coaxial with the cylindrical body 2. The angle of the helix to the axis is about 45°. The packing element will be from 10-150 mm in diameter, with the rest of the major dimensions in scale therewith. The thickness of the material will, however, be constant at around 0.25-2 mm, when the packing element is constructed from polymeric material.

A plurality of such packing elements will be used in a method of liquid or water treatment as follows.

A vessel, known as a bioreactor, is part filled with a large number of substantially identical packing elements.

The packing elements are seeded with bacterial or other microbial cultures before or after placement in the bioreactor, the culture being allowed to grow during the processing of the liquid so that it adheres to and covers the surfaces of the packing elements. The flow of the liquid and gas in the bioreactor leads to a swirling motion of the packing elements which enhances transport of substrate and gas to and away from the packing element and the biofilm, giving enhanced rate of liquid processing.

The present invention has been described above purely by way of example, and modifications can be made within the spirit of the invention. The invention also consists in any individual features described or implicit herein or shown or implicit in the drawings or any combination of such features or generalisation of any such features or combination.

Claims

1. A packing element for use in a method of biological processing of a liquid, comprising a hollow cylindrical body having a plurality of helical blade members extending generally radially from the cylindrical body.
2. A packing element according to claim 1, wherein the overall diameter of the packing element is more than 10mm and less than 150mm.
3. A packing element according to claim 1 or 2, constructed from polymeric material.
4. A packing element according to any preceding claim, wherein the blades extend a radial distance which is more than 0.25 and less than 1.0 times the diameter of the cylindrical body.

5. A packing element according to any preceding claim, wherein there are more than four and less than twelve blade members.
6. A packing element according to any preceding claim, wherein the blade members extend generally axially outwardly from the cylindrical body. 5
7. A packing element according to any preceding claim, wherein the blade members extend generally axially inwardly from the cylindrical body. 10
8. A method of processing of a liquid, comprising the steps of: 15
- placing a plurality of packing elements according to any of claims 1 to 7 in a vessel,
- flowing liquid to be treated through the vessel, and 20
- allowing biofilm to grow on the packing elements.
9. A method according to claim 8, being a method of waste water treatment. 25
10. A method according to claim 8 or 9, wherein the packing elements float or are fluidised by the flow of liquid and/or gas. 30

35

40

45

50

55

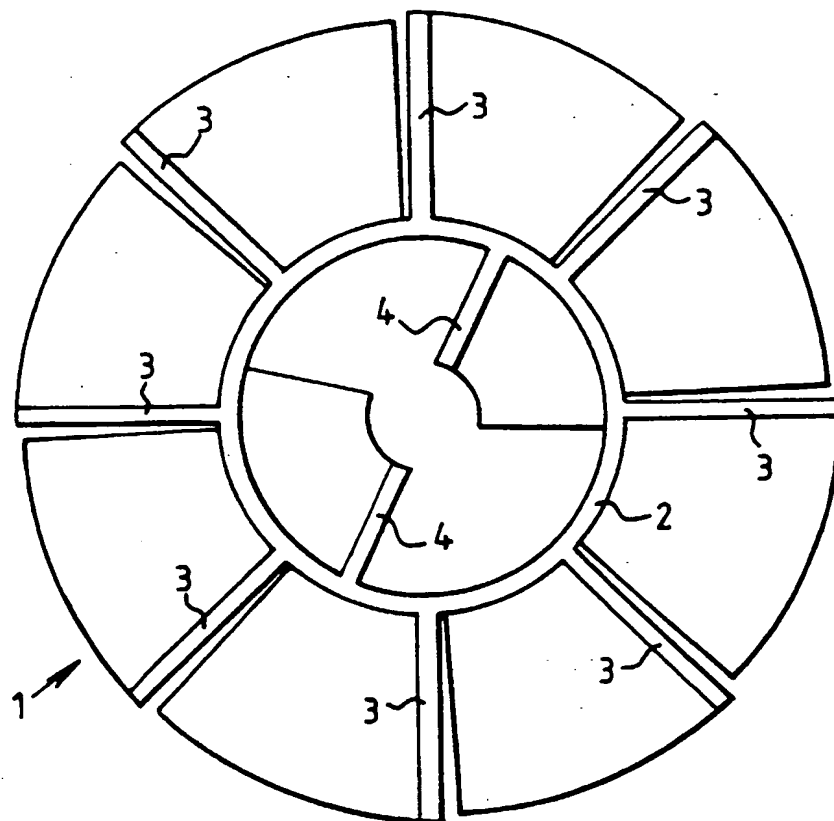


FIG. 1

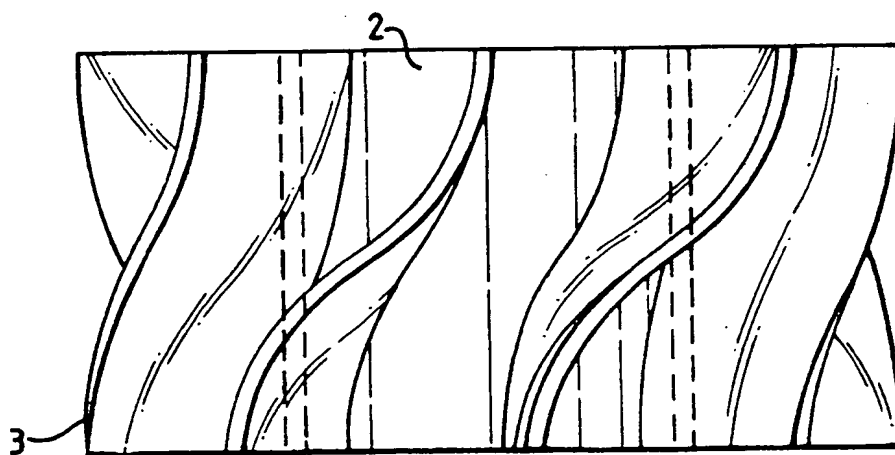


FIG. 2